

Abstract). The coating occurs over the entire surface, including portion 60 which is coated for anti-glare purposes. Thus this DE 703 fails to disclose the “data transmission window” as set forth in independent claim 8. Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner’s interpretation of region 60 of this reference. The reference neither identifies the problem nor the solution of the present invention – the reference does not disclose a data transmission window. The Examiner’s reliance on “inherency” is respectfully traversed. Inherency requires more than the mere possibility that electromagnetic data would pass through portion 60 of DE 703 – there is no basis for such an inherency argument since various factors which could impede the data transmission capabilities of portion 60 have not been taken into account. For example, the reference has not disclosed, and the Examiner has not suggested, that electromagnetic data transmission would be totally independent of the thickness and/or material of an anti-glare coating. Thus “inherency” necessary to sustain the rejection has not been demonstrated.

Separately, the glazing of FR2737075 (hereafter FR or FR 075) does not include all the features of Claim 8. For example, FR 075 does not include the “solar control coating layer” of Claim 8.

For each of the foregoing reasons, withdrawal of the rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. §102(b) is respectfully solicited.

Rejection of Claims 15 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103. This rejection, based upon the combination of DE 703 and US 53546966, Sperbeck, is respectfully traversed. Since Claim 15 and 17 depend, either directly or indirectly from Claim 8, there are more differences between these Claims and the DE 703 reference than the feature mentioned by the Examiner. Significantly, neither DE 703 nor Sperbeck have a data transmission window and thus even the selection of these two references for an ultimate “combination” is believed to be improper.

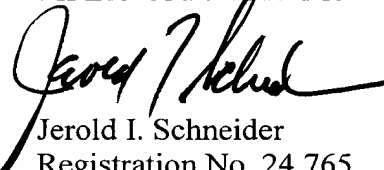
Furthermore, DE 703 proposes a heatable glazing panel divided into three portions as noted above. Among the reasons/benefits of such a provision is that the lowermost area (e.g., 7, 27, 47, etc.) has good heating ability since this is the region of the wipers. Thus the three portions, with difference characteristics, are arranged so that the optimum heat dissipation is

in the wiper area as contrasted to other portions of the glazing. The Sperbeck disclosure, however, is directed to a window defogging system which describes uniformly heating the window. The Sperbeck approach, uniformly heating the window, is contrary to the DE 703 approach of heating only the wiper portion – DE 703 teaches away from the combination by indicating that for good sun protection, some regions of the window should be less heated than the wiper portion. There is no basis to reject this express teaching of DE 703 merely to be able to combine DE 703 with Sperbeck for the purpose of creating a rejection.

For the above reasons, reconsideration, withdrawal of all rejections and allowance of all claims is respectfully solicited. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone or personal conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is requested and encouraged to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

PIPER RUDNICK LLP

  
Jerold I. Schneider  
Registration No. 24,765

1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036-2412  
Telephone No. (202) 861-3900  
Facsimile No. (202) 223-2085